

The Type of *Tegula funebris* (A. ADAMS, 1855)

BY

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(Plate 65)

AS WAS SHOWN EARLIER (STOHLER, 1964), *Tegula funebris* (A. ADAMS, 1855) is a relatively variable species, even though, at the same time, it appears to be one of the least variable species of gastropods on the western coast of North America. This variability seems to apply only to two or, perhaps, three characters of the shell. One of these variable characters is the configuration of the base of the shell with which the paper already cited dealt. Another variable character seems to be the general shape of the shell. However, while the configuration of the base shows essentially the same type and range of variability from population to population, it would seem that the variability of the shape is limited to certain localities. This fact was also briefly mentioned in 1964.

In the latter part of August 1968 I had the opportunity to examine the type specimens of *Chlorostoma funebre* A. ADAMS, 1855 in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) (Figures 1 to 3, Plate 65). It will be noticed that one of the 3 specimens (Figure 3) is very similar to the specimen illustrated in figure 2 of the earlier report. Unfortunately no exact type locality was given by ADAMS (1855, p. 317), only the very general statement "Hab. California."

After my return to Berkeley I re-examined the 596 specimens from 55 localities in the collection of the Department of Zoology at the University of California, Berkeley, with a view to measuring them and ascertaining

the height:width ratios of these shells. However, even a casual glance at the 7 specimens shown in Figures 4 to 10 on the accompanying plate reveals the utter futility of such an attempt. The extremely variable amount of damage done to the apex of the shells by the responsible fungus and other agents (see PEPPARD, 1964) could not possibly allow statistically valid measurements, calculations, and conclusions.

When, in spite of these acknowledged difficulties, I measured the figured specimens, it was done only for the purpose of ascertaining general trends in shell shape. The Table includes also the measurements obtained from the syntypes of the species in the BM(NH).

A careful examination of lots of specimens from a single locality shows that the shells of young animals have a lower H:W ratio, i. e., are relatively wider than older shells. There seems to be no correlation with geographical origin of the specimens. On the other hand, the specimens shown in Figures 3 and 8 are so similar in appearance and their respective H:W ratios that it becomes a great temptation to conclude that they come from the same locality, i. e., Duxbury Reef, Marin County, California. Yet the specimens shown in Figures 1 and 2 would fit very well into the population represented by the specimens pictured in Figures 4 and 5. These were collected at La Jolla, San Diego County. It seems more probable that the specimens

Explanation of Plate 65

Tegula funebris (A. ADAMS, 1855)

Figure 1: Lectotype, *Chlorostoma funebre* A. ADAMS, 1855. Cuming Collection, British Museum (Natural History) no. 1968208a
 Figure 2: Paralectotype, BM(NH) no. 1968208b
 Figure 3: Paralectotype, BM(NH) no. 1968208c
 Figure 4: *Tegula funebris*, collected at La Jolla, California, 25 March, 1957; 30°52'N; 117°15'19"W; R. Stohler, coll.
 Figure 5: Same data as for preceding figure

Figure 10: Elk, California, 24 June 1947; 39°06'N; 123°42'30"W;
 R. Stohler, coll.

Figure 6: San Simeon, California, 18 August 1947; 35°39'30"N; 121°14'W; R. Stohler, coll.
 Figure 7: Same data as for preceding figure
 Figure 8: Duxbury Reef, California, 30 October 1947; 37°53'N; 122°42'W; R. Stohler, coll.
 Figure 9: Drakes Estero, California, 18 July 1947; 38°02'N; 122°56'W; R. Stohler, coll.



Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

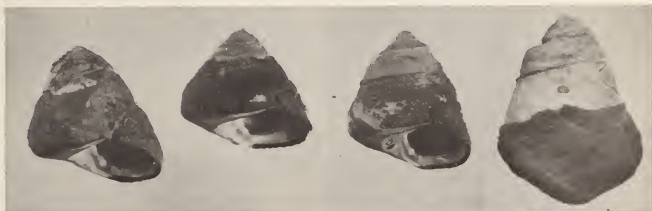


Figure 4

Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7



Figure 8

Figure 9

Figure 10